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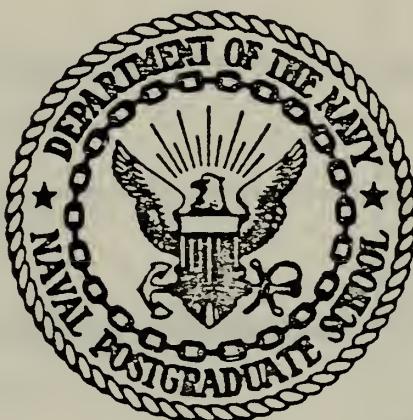
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A STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS
OF TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS FOR
IMPROVING ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Daniel W. Buckner

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

Monterey, California



THESIS

A STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS
OF TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS FOR
IMPROVING ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE

by

Daniel W. Buckner

September, 1976

Advisors

J. W. Creighton

J. C. Kiley

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OF TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS FOR
IMPROVING ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE

by

Daniel W. Buckner
Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Md.
B.S.E.E., University of Maryland, 1965

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN MANAGEMENT

from the

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

September, 1976

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the effectiveness of Transactional Analysis used in personnel training by surveying two populations, one that had taken Transactional Analysis training, and one that had taken conventional training. Questionnaires were administered to the two populations. Responses were compared to determine if Transactional Analysis training resulted in greater awareness of basic human needs than did conventional training. Results indicate no significant difference between the two.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Organizations are concerned with improving performance (Drucker, 1973). Empirical evidence supports the theory that awareness of basic human needs by management can improve performance of the organization (Maslow, 1970).

Further highlighting the importance of an understanding of the basic human needs for improved performance is a statement by Maslow, "When we talk about the needs of human beings we talk about the essence of their lives". Managers, then, must be concerned with basic human needs in order to improve performance.

Much work has been done on the study of basic human needs and the relationships of people working together, but no one system of describing and analyzing human behavior has proven completely successful. Management cannot wait until scientists and scholars have completed their work in this area. Management must try to make the organization perform today (Drucker, 1973).

A new system for understanding basic human behavior has been developed in recent years. This new system for explaining human behavior is called "Transactional Analysis" and was developed by the late Dr. Eric Berne.

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF THIS STUDY

Supervisory and personnel training utilizing both conventional human needs concepts and Transactional analysis techniques have been given to employees in the Department of Defense. The purpose of this study is to compare the relative effectiveness of conventional training and Transactional Analysis for improving performance.

This study is based on the assumption that a greater awareness of basic human needs will lead to improved performance (Maslow, 1970). The study was conducted by use of a survey to determine whether Transactional Analysis, as used at the Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, California, contributed to a greater awareness of basic human needs than did conventional training, as used at the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland.

To conduct this study, two populations suitable for the purpose of this investigation were first identified. A questionnaire was then developed and administered to the two populations. The responses were then compared using statistical analysis to determine if Transactional Analysis training resulted in a greater awareness of basic human needs than did conventional training.

The populations considered for use in this study were limited to employees at two Naval Air Systems Command field activities.

With the assistance of the Civilian Personnel Office at the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland, a group

of personnel was identified who had received human needs training using conventional theories. At the Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, California, the Civilian Personnel Office helped identify a group of personnel who had received training using Transactional Analysis.

II. A DESCRIPTION OF TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS AND THE COMPARED TRAINING PROGRAMS

Transactional Analysis is based on the observations of Dr. Eric Berne, during his work as a psychotherapist in San Francisco, that each person demonstrates three very different forms of behavior. At times a person acts and feels like his parent or parent figure. When a person gestures, sounds, and carries himself very nearly as his parent figure did, Berne said that the person was in his Parent ego-state. At other times a person reasons objectively, processes data, solves problems, asks questions, and gives information essentially without feelings, rather like a computer. A person behaving in this manner is in his Adult ego-state. At other times a person may think and feel as he did when he was a child, in this case he is in his Child ego-state. Berne used these three ego states to describe his analysis of human behavior. In this paper Parent, Adult, and Child when capitalized will refer to ego states and not to actual parents, adults, or children.

Berne observed that a person in the Parent mode directs himself at another Parent or at a Child. The Child directs himself at another Child or at a Parent. An Adult looks for another Adult. If the Parent is being critical then probably a rebellious or compliant Child will respond. If the Parent is being nurturing then probably a grateful, appreciative Child will respond. This pretty much goes the other way also:

a rebellious Child usually stimulating a critical Parent. The Adult, like a computer, must be turned on to activate. Internally, the Adult is a good mediator between Parent and Child. Externally, the Adult is a good problem solver, but lacks spontaneity (Berne, 1964).

An exchange of recognition between two persons is said to constitute a transaction. All transactions can be classified as either complementary, crossed or ulterior (James and Jongeward, 1971).

A complementary transaction occurs when a message sent from a specific ego state, gets the predicted response from a specific ego state in the other person. The following is an example of a complementary transaction:

Stimulus: Adult to Adult - Where are my cuff links?

Response: Adult to Adult - On the desk.

In this case the lines of communication are open, and the people can continue transacting with one another.

A crossed transaction occurs when an unexpected response is made to the stimulus. The following is an example of a crossed transaction:

Stimulus: Adult to Adult - Where are my cuff links?

Response: Parent to Child - Why don't you keep track of your cuff links?

In this case communications are broken off and the people will tend to withdraw from one another.

An ulterior transaction occurs when a stimulus is directed to one ego state, but is intended to hook another ego state.

The following is an example of an ulterior transaction:

Stimulus: Open - Adult to Adult - This car is our finest, but it may be too expensive for you.
Hidden - Adult to Child - You probably can't afford it.

Response: Adult to Adult - Yes, it is too expensive for me.

Child to Adult - I'll take it.

In this example the hidden message is rejected if the Adult responds, and it is accepted if the Child is hooked.

Berne also observed that people early in life very often made decisions about their life position when there was much confusion and insufficient data. These decisions such as "I'm O.K. - You're Not O.K.", "I'm Not O.K. - You're O.K.", which made sense to a very young child, provide the basis for a life script. The person lives his life according to his script in order to reinforce the life position he adopted during childhood. Berne believed that in the proper atmosphere unfortunate early decisions could be redecided in a more favorable manner (Holloway and Holloway, 1973).

DESCRIPTION OF CONVENTIONAL TRAINING USED AT NAVAL AIR TEST CENTER

At the Naval Air Test Center each person queried had attended at least one of the following courses:

- Basic Supervisory Development

The objectives of this course was to acquaint new

supervisors with the rudimentary skills of supervision. The instruction was principally by lecture and stressed leadership, communications, cooperation, and personnel functions.

- Supervision and Group Performance

This course was given to explain the human behavior involved in accomplishing a group project. After an introduction to human relations, the course was taught using a participative style where the students conducted group projects in order to experience first hand the interactions involved in a group effort.

- Supervision of the Low Skilled and Culturally Different

This course was intended to provide supervisors an awareness of other cultures besides their own. The course involved participation in which participants had to perform task from a disadvantaged position in order to get a feeling of what it was like to be disadvantaged.

These courses were classified as conventional training because they were based on the traditional theories of work, organizational design, and human needs. Frederick Taylor's study of work and Henri Fayol's organization design model provided part of the bases for the traditional training (Drucker, 1973). Maslow's "hierarchy of basic needs" was used to explain basic human needs in traditional training (Maslow, 1970).

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM USED AT PACIFIC MISSILE TEST CENTER

The Pacific Missile Test Center employees had each taken at least one of the following courses:

- Transactional Analysis Communications

The objective of this course was to provide an understanding of and an improvement in personal communications. The dynamics of communications were explained in terms of Transactional Analysis ego states. Exercises were conducted to enable the students to feel their various ego states, and to experience the use of the ego states in problem solving.

- Career Women Seminar

This seminar was intended to enable the participants to realize job satisfaction, and to make more effective contributions to their respective agencies. This seminar addressed questions such as "Who am I at work?", and "Do I want changes in my job or career?".

- Transactional Analysis and Your Career

This course was intended to assist the participants in applying Transactional Analysis to their current jobs and to expand their goals. The course provided the students an introduction to Transactional Analysis as it might be applied to unblocking their potential power to get their careers moving.

- Communication for Women

The objective of this course was to increase the participants' ability to communicate more effectively. The course included group discussions, films, and exercises to provide an opportunity for understanding and practicing effective communication skills.

These courses used Transactional Analysis as their base.

III. THE QUESTIONS AND THEIR RESULTS

An instrument was developed for use in measuring the employees' awareness and understanding of basic human needs. Demographic questions were also included in order to evaluate other factors that might influence the responses of the employees. The questionnaire was carefully worded to avoid the use of Transactional Analysis terminology which might cause a conditioned or triggered response on the part of the employees who had taken the Transactional Analysis training. The questionnaire was pretested by administering it to members of the Naval Aviation Executive Institute Management Program, Point Mugu, California. After pretesting and incorporating corrections, a total of 561 questionnaires were distributed at the Naval Air Test Center and the Pacific Missile Test Center. Appendix A contains a copy of the questionnaire and the cover letter.

Table 1 gives a breakdown of the number of returned questionnaires from the two bases.

DESCRIPTION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Twelve questions contained in the questionnaire were designed to be answered by selection of one of five responses with numeric values as given on the following page.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF RETURNS BY ORGANIZATION

Pacific Missile Test Center Point Mugu, California			Naval Air Test Center Patuxent River, Maryland			Combined		
Number Distrib- uted	Number Returned	Percentage (Usable)	Number Distrib- uted	Number Returned	Percentage (Usable)	Number Distrib- uted	Number Returned	Percentage (Usable)
263	184	70	298	172	57.7	561	356	63.5

<u>Response</u>	<u>Numeric Value</u>
Strongly Agree	1
Agree	2
No Opinion	3
Disagree	4
Strongly Disagree	5

To prevent the respondents from perceiving a pattern of desired answers, five of the questions were worded negatively (inverted) so that positive responses would be disagree or strongly disagree. To aid in analysis of the data, the responses for the inverted questions were recoded prior to the computer analysis so that disagree and strongly disagree were equated to agree and strongly agree. This recoding allowed all of the attitudinal data to be looked at with a uniform ranking scheme. Under this scheme, strongly agree and agree were taken as an indication of awareness and acceptance of the life position or human need addressed by the question.

RESPONSES TO ATTITUDINAL QUESTIONS

Questions 3, 9, and 11 were designed to measure the respondents' own perception of his personal O.K.-ness. None of these questions were inverted and respondents who felt a personal sense of O.K.-ness would tend to respond with an agree or strongly agree.

Question 3 - "Generally, I feel confident of my supervisory abilities in the work situation."

This question is based on the premise that a person holding an I'm O.K. life-position has faith in himself (Harris, 1967).

The frequency of response for each population is given below:

	<u>PMTC</u>	<u>NATC</u>
Strongly Agree	26	42
Agree	124	115
No Opinion	18	10
Disagree	10	4
Strongly Disagree	1	1
Missing	5	-

Question 9 - "When in a supervisory role, I can adjust my attitudes towards employees as required for increased work performance."

This question is founded on the belief that a person with an I'm O.K. life position has the flexibility to meet whatever situation comes up (James and Jongeward, 1971).

The responses of the populations to question 9 are given below:

	<u>PTMC</u>	<u>NATC</u>
Strongly Agree	18	25
Agree	119	127
No Opinion	33	12
Disagree	7	4
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Missing	6	2

Question 11 - "I feel confident of my ability to handle inter-personal relations on the job."

This question is based on the idea that a person with an I'm O.K. life-position feels capable of handling personal relationships.

The responses to this question are given below:

	<u>PMTC</u>	<u>NATC</u>
Strongly Agree	47	32
Agree	127	125
No Opinion	7	11
Disagree	3	4
Strongly Disagree	-	-

Questions 1, 8, and 10 were designed to measure the respondents' feelings about the O.K.-ness of others.

Question 1 - "From my personal experience I have found that the concept taught in textbooks which states 'most employees are competent, capable persons' is incorrect."

This question is inverted and respondents who felt that others are O.K. selected a disagree or strongly disagree answer.

The raw responses to this question are given below:

	<u>PMTC</u>	<u>NATC</u>
Strongly Agree	6	10
Agree	47	64
No Opinion	13	10
Disagree	98	71
Strongly Disagree	20	17

Question 8 - "In my experience, I have found most employees are not capable of changing their work attitudes and habits to improve their work performance."

This question reflects the view of persons who believe that others are not O.K. Respondents who felt that others are O.K. selected a strongly disagree or disagree answer to this question (Holloway and Holloway, 1973).

The raw responses to this question are given below:

	<u>PMTC</u>	<u>NATC</u>
Strongly Agree	5	3
Agree	33	27
No Opinion	7	8
Disagree	109	112
Strongly Disagree	30	22

Question 10 - "Most employees can be trusted to perform and do a conscientious job when left on their own."

This question is based on the theory that most people want to perform to the best of their abilities (James and Jongeward, 1967). Respondents who believed this theory selected an agree or strongly agree answer.

The responses to this question are given below:

	<u>PMTC</u>	<u>NATC</u>
Strongly Agree	20	17
Agree	138	123
No Opinion	3	3
Disagree	20	26
Strongly Disagree	2	2
Missing	1	1

Question 2 - "I have found that for most employees the basic satisfaction of doing their work well eliminates the need for any additional recognition."

This question is based on the theory that people have a basic need for recognition (Berne, 1964). Respondents who were aware of this need selected a disagree or strongly disagree response to this question.

The raw responses to this question are given below:

	<u>PMTC</u>	<u>NATC</u>
Strongly Agree	6	3
Agree	17	20
No Opinion	3	2
Disagree	85	82
Strongly Disagree	73	64
Missing	-	1

Question 4 - "Employees have a definite need for emotional and physical stimulation to continue to be productive in the work situation."

Question 4 is based on the fact that people have a biological, psychological, and social need for stimulation (Berne, 1964). An agree or strongly agree response was selected by respondents who were aware of this need.

The responses to this question are given below:

	<u>PMTC</u>	<u>NATC</u>
Strongly Agree	81	65
Agree	88	89
No Opinion	7	6
Disagree	4	8

	<u>PMTC</u>	<u>NATC</u>
Strongly Disagree	3	4
Missing	1	-

Question 5 - "I disagree with the concept that employees will seek attention on the job, even if it be negative, rather than accept no recognition at all."

This question is intended to measure the respondents' awareness of the fact that the need for recognition is so strong that people will even seek adverse recognition in the absence of positive recognition (Berne, 1964). Respondents who were aware of this fact selected a disagree or strongly disagree response to this question.

The raw responses to this question are given below:

	<u>PMTC</u>	<u>NATC</u>
Strongly Agree	12	11
Agree	63	69
No Opinion	18	14
Disagree	58	63
Strongly Disagree	30	15
Missing	3	-

Question 6 - "Most employees have had their basic work attitudes and personalities established prior to entering the work force."

Question 6 was included to test the respondents' awareness of childhood scripting. This theory is based on the hypothesis that most people live their lives according to

decisions that they made in early childhood (Holloway and Holloway, 1973).

The responses to this question are given below:

	<u>PMTC</u>	<u>NATC</u>
Strongly Agree	29	27
Agree	105	86
No Opinion	7	6
Disagree	38	46
Strongly Disagree	5	7

Question 7 - "Most employees have a definite need for a structured daily work schedule."

This question is based on the observation that people have a definite need to avoid boredom which results in a time structure-hunger (James and Jongeward, 1971). Awareness of time structure-hunger was reflected by selection of an agree or strongly agree response.

The responses to this question are given below:

	<u>PMTC</u>	<u>NATC</u>
Strongly Agree	9	29
Agree	109	95
No Opinion	10	8
Disagree	45	37
Strongly Disagree	11	2
Missing	-	1

Question 12 - "In my experience I have not found the need for open and complete communications on the job to be as important as stated in textbooks."

This question is used to measure the respondents' belief in the need for good communications on the job. The question is based on the assumption that business transactions cannot be completed in the absence of open communications (Berne, 1964). Respondents who believed in the need for good communications on the job selected a disagree or strongly disagree response to this question.

The raw responses to this question are given below:

	<u>PMT</u> C	<u>NAT</u> C
Strongly Agree	6	9
Agree	14	15
No Opinion	5	8
Disagree	76	71
Strongly Disagree	83	68
Missing	-	1

Table 2 contains a summary of the responses from the two populations to the attitudinal questions. Many respondents indicated that question five was ambiguous. For this reason, the author decided not to use the responses to this question in calculating the average responses of the two populations.

RESPONSES TO DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS

Questions 13 through 16 were included to gather demographic information from the respondents.

Question 13 - "Please indicate the level of your formal education."

1. High School
2. Associate of Arts degree or equivalent

BREAKDOWN OF RESPONSES FROM PMTC AND NATC

Question No. and Name	Population						NATC		
	PMTC			Percentage of Responses			Percentage of Responses		
	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree			
1. *You're O.K.-1	64.2	7.1	28.8	51.2	5.8	43.0			
2. *Recognition Hunger	85.9	1.6	12.5	85.4	1.2	13.5			
3. I'm O.K.-1	83.8	10.1	6.2	91.3	5.8	2.9			
4. Stimulation Hunger	92.4	3.8	3.8	89.5	3.5	7.0			
5. *Recognition Need Even Negative	48.6	9.9	41.4	45.3	8.1	46.5			
6. Childhood Scripting	72.9	3.8	23.4	65.7	3.5	30.8			
7. Time Structure Hunger	64.1	5.4	30.5	72.6	4.7	22.8			
8. *You're O.K.-2	75.5	3.8	20.6	77.9	4.7	17.4			
9. I'm O.K.-2	77.0	18.5	4.5	89.4	7.1	3.6			
10. You're O.K.-3	86.3	1.6	12.0	81.9	1.8	16.4			
11. I'm O.K.-3	94.6	3.8	1.6	91.3	6.4	2.3			
12. *Need for Uncrossed Transactions	86.4	2.7	10.9	81.3	4.7	14.1			
*Averages	80.3	6.4	14.1	79.8	4.4	15.8			

*Recoded responses are used in this table.

**Responses to question 5 were not included in the averages.

3. More than two years college
4. Undergraduate degree
5. Graduate degree - Please state whether graduate degree is at the Masters or Ph.D. level _____

The responses to this question are given below:

<u>Group</u>	<u>PMTc</u>	<u>NATC</u>
1	82	96
2	22	20
3	21	9
4	28	26
5	26	21
Missing	5	-

Question 14 - "How long have you been in government?"

1. One year or less
2. Two or three years
3. Four or five years
4. Six to ten years
5. More than ten years

The responses to this question are given below:

<u>Group</u>	<u>PMTc</u>	<u>NATC</u>
1	-	-
2	22	18
3	12	20
4	48	53
5	97	81
Missing	5	-

Question 15 - "What is your Rank or Grade level?"

The responses to this question were ranked in interval order. The responses to this question are given below:

<u>Group</u>	<u>PMTC</u>	<u>NATC</u>
GS 2&3	5	-
GS 4&5	72	46
GS 6&7	26	28
GS 8&9	10	17
GS 10&11	23	30
GS 12&13	34	40
GS 14&15	6	6
Missing	8	5

Question 16 - "What is your age?"

1. Twenty-four or under
2. Twenty-five to twenty-nine
3. Thirty to thirty-nine
4. Forty to forty-nine
5. Over forty-nine

The responses to this question are given below:

<u>Group</u>	<u>PMTC</u>	<u>NATC</u>
1	9	11
2	31	41
3	47	59
4	44	32
5	48	29
Missing	5	-

ANALYSIS OF DATA

The statistical Chi-square test was used to compare the responses of the two populations. Application of this test determined if the responses from the two populations differed at the 0.05 level of statistical significance (95% confidence level). For each question where the populations differed at the 0.05 level of statistical significance, the results were then checked to see if the responses showed a meaningful difference.

Table 3 contains the results of the Chi-square test for the two populations' response to each question. At the 0.05 level of statistical significance the two populations differed on only two of the attitudinal questions, 3 and 7, and two of the demographic questions, 15 and 16.

The findings of the data from the attitudinal questions show that the two populations were statistically alike 83% of the time. It is interesting to note the similarity of the average responses of the two populations as shown in Table 2. PMTC had an average percentage of 80.3 agree responses, and NATC had an average percentage of 79.9 agree responses. On the disagree responses PMTC had an average percentage of 14.1, and NATC had an average percentage of 15.8. These results show that both populations had a good awareness and acceptance of the concepts of basic human needs.

Table 3 indicates that the two populations differed at the 0.05 level of statistical significance on grade level and age. Because the two populations showed essentially the same over

TABLE 3

COMPARISON OF POPULATIONS FROM PMTC and NATC

Question No. & Name χ^2 values resulting from comparison of responses from PMTC against NATC for each question *

**Degree of Freedom (No. of possible responses per PMTC and NATC question-1) are assumed at 95% confidence level

χ^2 value at which difference between column 3 less than χ^2 column 5, differ when χ^2 for column 3 greater than column 5

	1	2	3	4	5***	6	7
1.	Your're OK-1	8.56	4	9.49	*****		
2.	Recognition	1.65	4	9.49	****		
3.	I'm OK-1	8.79	4	9.49	****		
4.	Stimulation	2.83	4	9.49	****		
5.	Neg. Recognition	5.95	4	9.49	****		
6.	Childhood Script	3.01	4	9.49	****		
7.	Time Structure	18.21	4	9.49	****		
8.	You're OK-2	2.73	4	9.49	****		
9.	I'm OK-2	12.29	4	9.49	****		
10.	You're OK-3	1.44	4	9.49	****		
11.	I'm OK-3	3.55	3	7.82	****		
12.	Uncrossed Trans.	2.40	4	9.49	****		

13.	Education Level	6.45	4	9.49	***
14.	Yrs Govt. Service	3.82	3	7.82	***
15.	GS Level	14.03	6	12.59	***
16.	Age	9.70	4	9.49	***

* The derivation of the χ^2 value is shown in Appendix B.

** Degree of freedom is the number of possible responses utilized minus one times the number of populations minus one. (No. of responses - 1) x (No. of populations - 1)

*** These values come from the Chi-square tables.

all response to the attitudinal questions, the differences between the two populations in these two demographic areas were not meaningful to this study.

APPENDIX A
QUESTIONNAIRE

This appendix contains an exact copy of the letter of introduction and questionnaire that was sent to 561 individuals at the Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, California and the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA - 93940

IN REPLY REFER TO:

**Code 55
0001-2**

To Questionnaire Recipient:

This questionnaire has been sent to you in order to gather research data for a study on attitudes of employees located at a NAVAIR SYSCOM Field Activity. This study is part of a project being conducted through the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. The data is being analyzed by a member of the Naval Aviation Executive Institute Program located at Point Mugu, California.

Your answers will provide valuable and unique data for establishing a baseline on employee attitudes. Your personal identity and individual response will not be divulged. The questionnaires do not have to be signed. The success or failure of this research project will depend upon your response.

Please enter the most appropriate answer in the box at the right

	Strongly agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly disagree
From my personal experience I have found that the concept taught in text books which states "most employees are competent capable persons" is incorrect.	1	2	3	4	5
I have found that for most employees the basic satisfaction of doing their work well eliminates the need for any additional recognition.	1	2	3	4	5
Generally, I feel confident of my supervisory abilities in the work situation.	1	2	3	4	5
Employees have a definite need for emotional and physical stimulation to continue to be productive in the work situation.	1	2	3	4	5
I disagree with the concept that employees will seek attention on the job, even if it be negative, rather than accept no recognition at all.	1	2	3	4	5
Most employees have had their basic work attitudes and personalities established prior to entering the work force.	1	2	3	4	5
Most employees have a definite need for a structured daily work schedule.	1	2	3	4	5
In my experience, I have found most employees are not capable of changing their work attitudes and habits to improve their work performance.	1	2	3	4	5
When in a supervisory role I can adjust my attitudes toward employees as required for increased work performance.	1	2	3	4	5
Most employees can be trusted to perform and do a conscientious job when left on their own.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel confident of my ability to handle interpersonal relations on the job.	1	2	3	4	5
In my experience I have not found the need for open and complete communications on the job to be as important as stated in text books.	1	2	3	4	5

Please enter the most appropriate answer in the box at the right

Please indicate the level of your formal education.

1. High school / /
2. Associate of Arts degree or equivalent / /
3. More than two years college / /
4. Undergraduate degree / /
5. Graduate degree / / Please state whether graduate degree
is at the masters or Ph.D. level _____

How long have you been in government service?

1. One year or less / /
2. Two or three years / /
3. Four or Five years / /
4. Six to ten years / /
5. More than ten years / /

What is your Rank or Grade level?

What is your age?

1. Twenty-four or under / /
2. Twenty-five to twenty-nine / /
3. Thirty to thirty-nine / /
4. Forty to forty-nine / /
5. Over Forty-nine / /

APPENDIX B
CHI-SQUARE CALCULATIONS

The Chi-square values shown in table 3 were calculated as follows:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(O_{i,j} - E_{i,j})^2}{E_{i,j}}$$

where

$O_{i,j}$ = observed number of responses assigned to the i^{th} row of the j^{th} column.

$E_{i,j}$ = number of responses expected to be assigned to the i^{th} row of the j^{th} column.

The expected values for each cell ($E_{i,j}$) were found by multiplying the column total times the row total, for each cell in the contingency table and dividing this product by the total number of responses.

The values of χ^2 resulting from the formula are distributed approximately as chi-square with $df = (r-1)(k-1)$, where r = the number of rows and k = the number of columns in the contingency table.

VAR001 YOU ARE NK1

C1DF

1. ***** (20)
I STRONGLY AGREE
2. ***** (98)
I AGREE
3. ***** (13)
I NO OPINION
4. ***** (47)
I DISAGREE
5. *** (6)
I STRONGLY DISAGREE



MEAN	2.571	STD ERR	.080	MEDIAN	2.235
MODE	2.000	STD D.F.	1.084	VARIANCE	1.175
KURTOSIS	-1.461	SKEWNESS	.553	RANGE	4.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	5.000	SUM	473.000
C.V. PCT	42.173	95 C.I.	2.413	TOT	2.728
VALID CASES	184	MISSING CASES	0		

VAR002 RECOGNITION HUNGER

CODE

1.00 * * * * * (73)
 I STRONGLY AGREE
 I
 2.00 * * * * * (85)
 I AGREE
 I
 3.00 * * * (3)
 I NO OPINION
 I
 4.00 * * * * * (17)
 I DISAGREE
 I
 5.00 * * * (6)
 I STRONGLY DISAGREE



MEAN .902 STD FRR .076 MEDIAN .076
 MODE 2.000 STD DEV 1.036 VARIANCE 1.072
 KURTOSTS 1.465 SKEWNESS 1.410 RANGE 4.000
 MINIMUM 1.000 MAXIMUM 5.000 SUM 350.000
 C.V. PCT 54.440 .95 C.I. 1.752 TO 2.053

VALID CASES 184 MISSING CASES 0

VAR003 I AM OK!

CODE

1.00 ***** (26)
I STRONGLY AGREE

2.00 ***** (124)
I AGREE

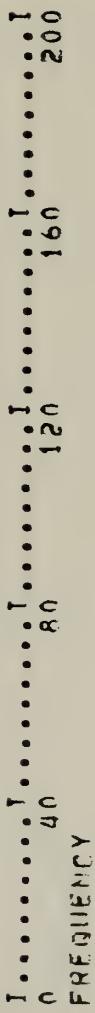
3.00 ***** (18)
I NO OPINION

4.00 *** (10)
I DISAGREE

5.00 * (1)
I STRONGLY DISAGREE

0 ** (5)

(MISSING)



MEAN 2.004
MODE 2.000
KURTOSIS 2.438
MINIMUM 1.000
C.V. PCT 34.452

STD ERR .054
STD DEV .718
SKEWNESS 1.155
MAXIMUM 5.000
.95 C.I. 1.978

MEDIAN .012
VARIANCE .515
RANGE 4.000
SUM 373.000
TO 2.190

MISSING CASES 179

MISSING CASES 5

VAR004 STIMULATION HUNGER

COND

1.00 *****
 I STRONGLY AGREE
 I
 2.00 *****
 I AGREE
 I
 3.00 ***** (7)
 I NO OPINION
 I
 4.00 *** (4)
 I DISAGREE
 I
 5.00 ** (3)
 I STRONGLY DISAGREE
 I
 0 ** (1)
 (MISSING) I



MEAN 1.689 STD ERR .058 MEDIAN 1.619
 MODE 2.000 STD DEV .789 VARIANCE .622
 KURTOSIS 4.344 RANGE 4.000
 MINIMUM 1.000 SUM 309.000
 C.V. PCT 46.716 95 C.I. 1.573 TO 1.804
 VALID CASES 193 MISSING CASES 1

MEAN 1.689 STD ERR .058 MEDIAN 1.619
 MODE 2.000 STD DEV .789 VARIANCE .622
 KURTOSIS 4.344 RANGE 4.000
 MINIMUM 1.000 SUM 309.000
 C.V. PCT 46.716 95 C.I. 1.573 TO 1.804
 VALID CASES 193 MISSING CASES 1

VARONS RECOGNITION NEED EVEN NEGATIVE

CODE

1.00 ***** (30)

I STRONGLY AGREE

2.00 ***** (58)

I AGREE

3.00 ***** (18)

I NO OPINION

4.00 ***** (63)

I DISAGREE

5.00 ***** (12)

I STRONGLY DISAGREE

6 ***** (3)

(MISSING)



MEAN	2.829	STD ERR	.093	MEDIAN	2.639
MODE	4.000	STD DEV	1.255	VARIANCE	1.576
KURTOSIS	-1.317	SKENNESS	.022	RANGE	4.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	5.000	STIM	512.000
C.V. PCT	44.381	C.I.	.95	TN	3.013
VALID CASES	181	MISSING CASES	3		

VAR006 CHILDHOOD SCRIPTING

CODE

1.00 ***** (29)
 I STRONGLY AGREE

2.00 ***** (105)
 I AGREE

3.00 *** (7)
 I NO OPINION

4.00 ***** (38)
 I DISAGREE

5.00 ** (5)
 I STRONGLY DISAGREE



MEAN	2.375	STD ERR	.078	MEDIAN	2.100
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	1.064	VARIANCE	1.132
KURTOSIS	-3.87	SKENNESS	.793	RANGE	4.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	5.000	SUM	437.000
C.V. PCT	44.795	.95 C.I.	2.220	TO	2.530

VALID CASES 194 MISSING CASES 0

VAR007 TIME STRUCTURE HUNGER

CODE

1.00 *** (9)
 I STRONGLY AGREE
 I
 2.00 ***** (109)
 I AGREE
 I
 3.00 *** (10)
 I NO OPINION
 I
 4.00 *** (45)
 I DISAGREE
 I
 5.00 *** (11)
 I STRONGLY DISAGREE



MEAN	STD ERR	MEDIAN
2.674	.080	2.261
2.000	.082	VARIANCE
.781	STN DFV	1.172
	SKEWNESS	RANGE
1.000	.726	4.000
40.483	MAXIMUM	SUM
	.95 C.I.	492.000
	2.516	TO
		2.831

VALID CASES	MISSING CASES
194	0

VAR0008 YOU ARF CK2

CODE I
 1.00 * * * * * (30)
 I STRONGLY AGREE

2.00 * (109)
 I AGREE

3.00 * * * (7)
 I NO OPINION

4.00 * * * * * (33)
 I DISAGREE

5.00 * * (5)
 I STRONGLY DISAGREE



	MEAN	STD ERR	MEDIAN
	MODE	STD DEV	VARIANCE
KURTOSIS	-0.31	SKEWNESS	RANGE
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	SUM
C.V. PCT	44.668	.95 C.I.	TOL
VALID CASES	184	MISSING CASES	0

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FILE = PMIC - CREATED 08 SEP 76

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VAR009 I AM MK2
CNDF
1.00 ***** (18)
I STRONGLY AGREE

2.00 ***** (119)
I AGREE
I ***** (33)
I NO OPINION

4.00 *** (7)
I DISAGREE
I

5.00 * (1)
I STRONGLY DISAGREE
I

0 *** (6)
(MISSING) I



MEAN	STD FRR	MEDIAN	
2.180	.051	2.097	
MODE	.682	465	
KURTOSIS	.941	4.000	
MINIMUM	5.000	388.000	
C.V. PCT	.95 C.I.	2.281	
VALID CASES	17A	MISSING CASES	6

VAR010 YOU ARE OK?

	CODE	DEFINITION
1.00	***** (20)	STRONGLY AGREE
2.00	***** (138)	AGREE
3.00	** (3)	NO OPINION
4.00	*** (20)	DISAGREE
5.00	** (2)	STRONGLY DISAGREE
0	* (1)	(MISSING)



VALID CASES	193	MISSING CASES	1
MEAN	2.158	STD ERR	.059
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	.800
KURTOSIS	2.375	SKEWNESS	1.518
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	5.000
C.V. PCT	37.051	C.V. C.T.	.95
MEDIAN	2.018	VARIANCE	.640
RANGE	4.000	SUM	395.000
TO	2.275		

VAR011 I AM OK3
 . C0DE
 1.00 ***** (47)
 I STRONGLY AGREE
 |
 2.00 ***** (127)
 I AGREE
 |
 3.00 *** (7)
 I NO OPINION
 |
 4.00 ** (3)
 I DISAGREE
 |
 0.00 * (1)
 I
 0 40 80 120 160 200
 FREQUENCY

MEAN 1.815 .042 MEDIAN 1.854
 MODE 2.000 .571 VARIANCE .726
 KURTOSIS 2.317 .537 RANGE 3.000
 MINIMUM 1.000 4.000 SUM 334.000
 C.V. PCT 31.470 .95 C.I. 1.732 TO 1.898

VALID CASES 194 MISSING CASES 0

VAR012 NEED FOR UNCROSSED TRANSACTIONS

CODE		MEAN	STD ERR	MEDIAN
1.00	STRONGLY AGREE	1.826	.076	1.618
2.00	AGREE	1.000	.025	1.052
3.00	(5) NO OPINION	1.819	.025	1.511
4.00	DISAGREE	1.000	.000	4.000
5.00	(6) STRONGLY DISAGREE	56.156	.95 C.I.	5.000
	FREQUENCY	56	1.677	336.000
		180	Tn	1.975
	MISSING CASES	0		

VAR013 EDUCATION LEVEL

CINE
 1.00 *****
 1.00 *HIGH-SCHOOL-
 2.00 ***** (22)
 2.00 *ASSNC-ARTS--

3.00 ***** (21)
 3.00 *GT2 YEAR-COLLEGE
 4.00 ***** (28)
 4.00 ==B.S.==

5.00 ***** (26)
 5.00 GRADUATE DEGREE--
 0 ***** (5)
 (MISSING)

FREQUENCY
 0 20 40 60 80 100

MEAN	2.408	STD ERR	.115	MEDIAN	1.841
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	1.535	VARIANCE	2.355
KURTOSIS	-1.290	SKEWNESS	.530	RANGE	4.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	5.000	SUM	431.000
C.V. PCT	63.737	95 C.I.	2.181	TN	2.634
VALID CASES	179	MISSING CASES	5		

VAR014 YEARS OF GOVERNMENT SERVICE

C0NF

I
2.00 ***** (22)
I -1=NR=3-

I
3.00 ***** (12)
I -4=NR=5-

I
4.00 ***** (48)
I -6=NR=10

I
5.00 ***** (97)
I GREATER=10
I

0 ***** (5)
(MISSING) I



	MEAN	STD FPR	0.077	MEDIAN	4.577
	MODE	STD DFR	1.027	VARIANCE	1.054
KURTOSIS	5.000	SKEWNESS	-1.156	RANGE	3.000
MINIMUM	.076	MAXIMUM	5.000	SUM	757.000
C.V. PCT	2.000	.95 C.I.	4.078	TO	4.380
VALID CASES	179	MISSING CASES	5		

VAROIS GS 1 FVFL HY GROUP
CNOF

1.00 ***** (5)
1. GS-2 AND 3
1. *****
2.00 ***** (5)
1. GS-4 AND 5

3.00 ***** (26)
1 GS=6 AND 7

4.00 ***** (10)
TCSB AND 8

51

1 68-10-24N11
5.00 * * * * *

6.00 ***** (34)
I GS-12 AND -13

7.00 *** (6)
1 GS-14 AND -15

(8)



MEAN	3.568	STD. ERR.	.132	MEDIAN	2.923
MODE	2.000	STD. DEV.	1.755	VARIANCE	.081
KURTOSIS	-1.321	SKEWNESS	.458	RANGE	6.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	7.000	SUM	628.000
C.O.V.	.193	PCT	.95	TOTAL	3.829

MISSING CASES

VAR016 AGE BY GROUP

CNDF

1.00 * * * * * (9)
 1 - UNDER 24

2.00 * (31)
 1 - 25 - 70 - 29

3.00 * (31)
 1 - 30 - 70 - 39

4.00 * (44)
 1 - 40 - 70 - 49

5.00 * (48)
 1 - 70 - 70 - 49

(MISSING) 0 * * * * (5)



MEAN 3.508
 MODE 5.000
 KURTOSIS -.936
 MINIMUM 1.000
 C.V. PCT 34.232

STD ERR .090
 STD DEV 1.201
 SKEWNESS -.293
 MAXIMUM 5.000
 .95 C.I. 3.331

MEDIAN 3.557
 VARIANCE 1.442
 RANGE 4.000
 SEM 628.000
 TN 3.686

VALID CASES 179 MISSING CASES 5

VAR001 YOU ARE OK!

CODE

1. ***** (17)
 I STRONGLY AGREE
]

2. *****
 I AGREE
 I
 3. ***** (10)
 I NO OPINION
 I

4. *****
 I DISAGREE
 I
 5. ***** (10)
 I STRONGLY DISAGREE
 I



	MEAN	STD ERR	MEDIAN
MODE	2.000	.090	2.472
KURTOSIS	-1.340	1.186	1.406
MINIMUM	1.000	.089	VARIANCE
C.V. PCT	41.203	5.000	RANGE
		.95 C.I.	SUM
		2.699	TO

VALID CASES 172 MISSING CASES 0

VAR002 RECOGNITION HUNGER

CODE

1.00 ***** (64)
I STRONGLY AGREE

2.00 ***** (82)
I AGREE

3.00 ** (2)
I NO OPINION

4.00 *** (20)
I DISAGREE

5.00 *** (3)
I STRONGLY DISAGREE

0 ** (1)
(MISSING)

MEAN	1.924	STD ERR	.077	MEDIAN	1.762
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	1.006	VARIANCE	1.012
KURTOSIS	.944	SKEWNESS	1.265	RANGE	4.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	5.000	SUM	329.000
C.V. PCT	52.242	C.I.	1.772	TN	2.076
MISSING CASES			1		

VAR003 I AM OK!

CODE	I	
1.00	*****	(42)
	I STRONGLY AGREE	
2.00	*****	(115)
	I AGREE	
3.00	*** (10)	
	I NO OPINION	
4.00	** (4)	
	I DISAGREE	
5.00	* (1)	
	I STRONGLY DISAGREE	
		FREQUENCY
0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
	AN	120
		160
		200

MEAN	1.878	STD ERR	.050	MEDIAN	1.883
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	.660	VARIANCE	.435
KURTOSIS	3.735	SKEWNESS	1.115	RANGE	4.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	5.000	SUM	323.000
C.V. PCT	35.133	.95 C.I.	1.779	TO	1.977
VALID CASES	172	MISSING CASES	0		

VAR004 STIMULATION HUNGER

CODE

1 1.00 ***** (65)
 1 STRONGLY AGREE
 1
 2.00 ***** (89)
 1 AGREE
 1
 3.00 *** (6)
 1 NO OPINION
 1
 4.00 *** (8)
 1 DISAGREE
 1
 5.00 *** (4)
 1 STRONGLY DISAGREE



MEAN	1.820	STD FRR	.067	MEDIAN	1.736
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	.883	VARIANCE	.780
KURTOSIS	3.098	SKEWNESS	1.584	RANGE	4.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	5.000	SLIM	313.000
C.V. PCT	48.518	.95 C.I.	1.687	TM	1.953

VALID CASES 172 MISSING CASES 0

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FILE = NATC - CREATED 08 SEP 76

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VAR005 RECOGNITION NEED EVEN NEGATIVE
CODE

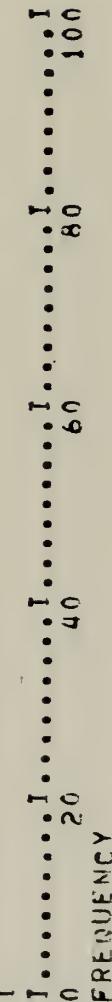
1.00 ***** (15)
1 STRONGLY AGREE

2.00 ***** (63)
1 AGREE

3.00 ***** (14)
1 NO OPINION

4.00 ***** (69)
1 DISAGREE

5.00 ***** (11)
1 STRONGLY DISAGREE



MEAN 2.988 STD ERR .090 MEDIAN 3.071
MODE 4.000 STD DEV 1.175 VARIANCE 1.380
KURTOSIS -1.310 SKEWNESS -.064 RANGE 4.000
MINIMUM 1.000 MAXIMUM 5.000 SUM 514.000
C.V. PCT 39.310 .95 C.I. 2.812 T0 3.165

VALID CASES 172 MISSING CASES 0

VAR006 CHILDHOOD SCRIPTING

CODE	DEFINITION	FREQUENCY	MEAN	STD ERR	MEDIAN
1.00	STRONGLY AGREE	27	2.535	.089	2.186
2.00	AGREE	86	2.000	.162	1.350
3.00	NU OPINION	6	2.000	.521	4.000
4.00	DISAGREE	46	1.975	.000	436.000
5.00	STRONGLY DISAGREE	7	1.000	.95 C.I.	2.710
		0	45.830	2.360	
		20			
		40			
		60			
		80			
		100			
	MISSING CASES	0	VALID CASES	172	

58

MEAN
MODE
KURTOSIS
MINIMUM
C.V. PCT

STANDARD DEVIATION
SKEWNESS
MAXIMUM
.95 C.I.

VARIANCE
RANGE
SUM
Tn

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VAR007 TIME STRUCTURE HUNGER

CODE

1.00	***** (29)
1	STRONGLY AGREE
1	
2.00	***** (95)
1	AGREE
1	
3.00	*** (8)
1	NO OPINION
1	
4.00	*** (37)
1	DISAGREE
1	
5.00	** (2)
1	STRONGLY DISAGREE
1	
0	* (1)
(MISSING)	1
1	

59



MEAN	2.345	STD ERR	.079	MEDIAN	2.095
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	1.037	VARIANCE	1.074
KURTOSIS	-5.67	SKEWNESS	.704	RANGE	4.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	5.000	SUM	401.000
C.V. PCT	44.201	95 C.I.	2.189	TO	2.501

VALID CASES 171

MISSING CASES 1

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VAR008 Y(1) ARE OK?

CDF

1.00 ***** (22)
1 STRONGLY AGREE
]
2.00 ***** (112)
1 AGREE

3.00 *** (8)
1 NO OPINION

4.00 ***** (27)
1 DISAGREE

5.00 ** (3)
1 STRONGLY DISAGREE

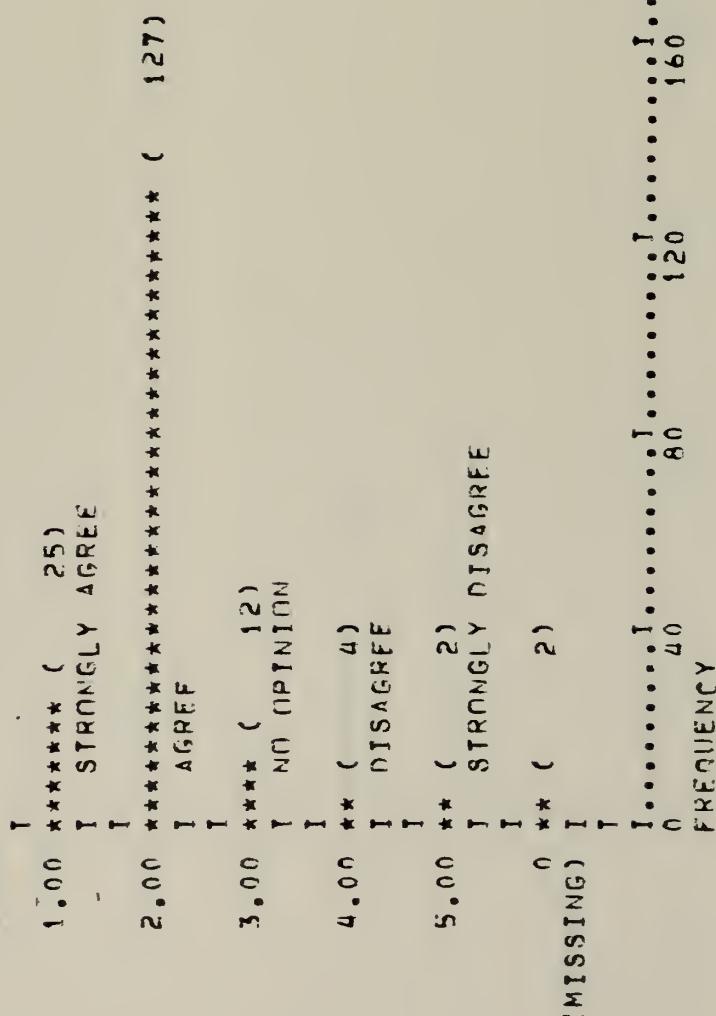


MEAN .285 MEDIAN .072
MODE 2.000 STD ERR .940
KURTOSIS .464 VARIANCE .883
MINIMUM 1.000 RANGE 4.000
C.V. PCT 41.132 MAXIMUM 5.000
 .95 C.I. 2.143 SUM 393.000
 T() 2.426

MISSING CASES 0

VAR009 I AM OK2

CODE



61

MEAN	2.006	STD ERR	.050	MEDIAN	1.972
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	.648	VARIANCE	.420
KURTOSIS	5.013	SKEWNESS	1.564	RANGE	4.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	5.000	SUM	341.000
C.V.	32.312	C.I.	1.908	T.O	2.104

VALID CASES 170 MISSING CASES 2

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FILE - NATE - CREATED 08 SEP 76

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VAR010 YOU ARE OK3

CNDF

1.00 ***** (17)
I STRONGLY AGREE

I

2.00 ***** (123)
I AGREE

I

I

3.00 ** (3)
I NO OPINION

I

I

4.00 ***** (26)
I DISAGREE

I

I

5.00 ** (2)
I STRONGLY DISAGREE

I

I

0 * (1)

I

I

I

(MISSING) I

I

I

I

I

0 * (1)

I

I

I

I

1 * (1)

I

I

I

I

I

I

62



MEAN	2.257	STD ERR	.067	MEDIAN	2.057
MODE	2.000	STD DFD	.877	VARIANCE	.769
KURTOSIS	.974	SKEWNESS	1.262	RANGE	4.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	5.000	SUM	386.000
C.V. PCT	38.861	.95 C.I.	2.125	TO	2.390

VALID CASES 171 MISSING CASES 1

VAR011 I AM OK3

CnDF

1.00 ***** (32)
 I STRONGLY AGREE
 I
 2.00 ***** (125)
 I AGREE
 I
 3.00 *** (11)
 I NO OPINION
 I
 4.00 ** (4)
 I DISAGREE



MEAN	STN ERR	MEDIAN
1.924	.044	1.932
MODE	.582	VARIANCE
KURTOSIS	.719	RANGE
MINIMUM	4.000	SUM
C.V. PCT	.95 C.I.	10
VALID CASES	172	MISSING CASES 0

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VARD12 NEED FOR UNCROSSED TRANSACTIONS

CODE

I 1.00 ***** (68)

I STRONGLY AGREE

I 2.00 ***** (71)

I AGREE

I 3.00 **** (8)

I NO OPINION

I 4.00 *** (15)

I DISAGREE

I 5.00 ** (9)

I STRONGLY DISAGREE

I 0 * (1)

(MISSING)



MEAN 1.992 STD ERR .096 MEDIAN 1.746
MODE 2.000 STD DEV 1.130 VARIANCE 1.276
KURTOSIS .875 SKEWNESS 1.287 RANGE 4.000
MINIMUM 1.000 MAXIMUM 5.000 SIM 339.000
C.V. PCT 56.994 .95 C.I. 1.812 TO 2.153

VALID CASES 171 MISSING CASES 1

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VAR013 EDUCATION LEVEL

GNDP

1.00 *****
I -HIGH---SCHOOL-
I
2.00 ***** (20)
I -ASSNC-ACTS--
I

3.00 ***** (9)
I GT2 YEAR-OUT-LEGUE

4.00 ***** (26)
I ---B.S.----
I

5.00 ***** (21)
I GRADUATE DEGREE--
I

I.....1.....1.....1.....1.....1.....1.....1.....1.....1.....1.....1.....1
0 20 40 60 80 100
FREQUENCY

MEAN 2.163 STD ERR .116 MEDIAN 1.396
MODE 1.000 STD DEV 1.517 VARIANCE 2.301
KURTOSIS -.959 SKEWNESS .832 RANGE 4.000
MINIMUM 1.000 MAXIMUM 5.000 SUM 372.000
C.V. PCT 70.134 .95 C.I. 1.934 TO 2.391
VALID CASES 172 MISSING CASES 0

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VAR014 YEARS OF GOVERNMENT SERVICE

CASE

I
2.00 * * * * * (18)
I -1-0R-3-

I
3.00 * * * * * (20)
I -4-0R-5-

I
4.00 * (53)
I -6-T0-10

I
5.00 * (81)
I GREATER-10



MEAN	4.145	STD FRR	.076	MEDIAN	4.406
MODE	5.000	STD DEV	.995	VARIANCE	.990
KURTOSIS	-2.48	SKEWNESS	-.936	RANGE	3.000
MINIMUM	2.000	MAXIMUM	5.000	SUM	713.000
C.V.	24.008	C.V.	.95 C.I.	T0	4.295

VALID CASES 172 MISSING CASES 0

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VAR015 GS LEVEL BY GROUP

CODE

2.00 *****
| GS=4-AND=5
|
3.00 *****
| GS=6-AND=7
|
4.00 *****
| GS=8-AND=9
|
5.00 *****
| GS=10-AND=11
|
6.00 *****
| GS=12-AND=13
|
7.00 *****
| GS=14-AND=15
|
? *****
(MISSING)

(46)

3.00 *****
(28)

4.00 *****
(17)

5.00 *****
| GS=10-AND=11
|
6.00 *****
| GS=12-AND=13
|
7.00 *****
| GS=14-AND=15
|
? *****
(5)

5.00 *****
| GS=10-AND=11
|
6.00 *****
| GS=12-AND=13
|
7.00 *****
| GS=14-AND=15
|
? *****
(5)

5.00 *****
| GS=10-AND=11
|
6.00 *****
| GS=12-AND=13
|
7.00 *****
| GS=14-AND=15
|
? *****
(5)

5.00 *****
| GS=10-AND=11
|
6.00 *****
| GS=12-AND=13
|
7.00 *****
| GS=14-AND=15
|
? *****
(5)

5.00 *****
| GS=10-AND=11
|
6.00 *****
| GS=12-AND=13
|
7.00 *****
| GS=14-AND=15
|
? *****
(5)

	MEAN	STD ERR	MEDIAN
	MONF	STD DEV	VARIANCE
KURTOSIS	-1.068	SKEWNESS	RANGE
MINIMUM	2.000	MAXIMUM	SUM
C.V. PCT	.40.928	.95 C.I.	TO
VALID CASES	167	3.795	4.301
MISSING CASES	5	4.059	2.745
		1.128	5.000
		1.657	676.000
		.067	4.301

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VAR016 AGF BY GROUP
CnDF

1.00 ***** (11)
1 UNDER 24

2.00 ***** (41)
1 -25 -70 -29

3.00 ***** (59)
1 -30 -70 -39
1 -40 -70 -49

4.00 ***** (32)
1 -70 -49

5.00 ***** (29)
1 -OVER -49

0 20 40 60 80 100
FREQUENCY

MEAN	3.157	STD ERR	.088	MEDIAN	3.076
MODE	3.000	STD DEV	1.157	VARIANCE	1.338
KURTOSIS	-823	SKENNESS	-101	RANGE	4.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	5.000	SUM	543.000
C.V.	36.637	.95 C.I.	2.983	TO	3.331
VALID CASES	172	MISSING CASES	0		

APPENDIX D

Historical Data Bank

Statistical data bank is contained in this appendix for both populations. Populations are identified by the last integer of each line. The integer 1, corresponds with Pacific Missile Test Center, and the integer 2, corresponds with Naval Air Test Center.

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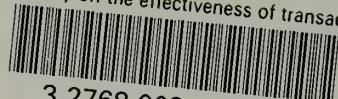
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